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號八廿月二年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28 1917.

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HONGKONG, APRIL 1, 1912.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The enemy's retreat on the Aisne is the most considerable since the battle of the Marne. It is undoubtedly the result of continuous British pressure, but experts, though they rejoice over the bloodless capture of some of the strongest German fortresses, warn the public against exaggerating the significance of the German movement which is well-timed as regards weather for enabling them to remove guns and escape without great loss from positions threatened with envelopment. While possibly this will cause a revision of the plans for the Allied offensive, some critics think the Germans who are reported to have secured more troops as a result of compulsory civilian service and the enslavement of subject populations, are aiming to secure delay for the delivery of a stroke, anticipating the Allied offensive.

#### ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the gradual withdrawal of the enemy continues, pressed by British infantry. Occasionally there is determined resistance by isolated detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without delaying the general British advance. Trees are piled across the roads to Bapaume which are also obstructed on fresh craters and masses of stone, by wire, and underground galleries, and the water supply of Bapaume has been blown up. The Germans were again favoured by the weather in their retreat. Sloppy ground precludes a vigorous pursuit and hampers the bringing up of heavy guns. This may enable the Germans to make good their new defensive line and avoid being rushed. It is impossible still to determine how far the retreat may continue. Two natural lines of country affording a strong position are, firstly, the Bapaume ridge and behind it the longer line between Cambrai and Arras.

The British are already in close touch with enemy positions in close touch with Bapaume ridge and it is not unlikely that the enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the Cambrai-Arras position.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

EIGHT GERMAN GAS ATTACKS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A Russian official report, received by wireless, says:—

In the region of Smorgon the enemy discharged eight gas attacks in seven hours.

We repulsed a Turkish attack to the north of Sivassky.

#### THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY RECONNAISSANCES REPULSED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A Rumanian communiqué states:—

We repulsed with enemy losses

strong enemy reconnoissances on the north-western frontier of Moldavia and bombarded enemy trenches in the Sereth region, dispersing enemy troops and supply columns.

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF BROAD STAIRS AND MARGATE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The brunt of the bombardment on the East coast was suffered by a hamlet between Margate and Broadstairs.

The worst experience was that of a family of nine in a cottage. The mother rushed upstairs to fetch her ten-months-old infant when a shell killed the mother and mortally injured the baby.

Two other children were seriously injured.

#### AMERICA NEARER WAR.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR POWERS TO USE FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

President Wilson today asked Congress for authority to use the United States Forces to protect American rights on the high seas.

In his speech the President weightily and outspokenly reviewed the submarine situation. He said he feared that none of the Neutral countries who had been asked to co-operate to prevent submarine depredations, thought it wise to join in common action.

American commerce was suffering more in apprehension than in fact, as ships were timidly keeping to home ports. He dwelt on the very serious and growing congestion arising from that fact which itself might presently accomplish the German aim, and he characterised the sinking of the "Lyman M. Law" as disclosing the ruthlessness of the German method which was deserving of great condemnation.

The President laid stress on the indications and expressions of purpose by the German Press authorities which increased the impression that the future sparing of American ships and people would likely be more due to unexpected discretion and restraint on the part of submarine commanders, or to fortunate circumstances, than to the carrying out of instructions.

"It is foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest dangers. The necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. Therefore it would be most imprudent to be unprepared. I wish to feel I have the authority of Congress behind me in whatever I may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace, I do not contemplate war or steps leading to war. I merely request the authority to safeguard the rights of the people who are anxious to live in peace. War is only possible through the wilful acts of others and the people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

LATER.  
After President Wilson's speech in Congress, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce a Bill granting President Wilson power to arm ships and other necessary authority, including credit.

(Continued on Page 5.)

#### FOOD AS LUGGAGE.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S HAMPER.

The New York Times, in an amusing editorial on the fact that Ambassador Gerard recently took a considerable quantity of food with him when he went to Berlin with him, says:—

"That kindly friends gave our Ambassador to Germany four boxes of food to carry back with him, shows not only a desire that he should not go hungry while performing his important duties, but that in their opinion there was not a little likelihood that this might be his unhappy fate if they did not take measures to guard him from it."

"It may be rather impertinent to wonder just what sort of food were bestowed on an Ambassador going to Germany, but to refrain from doing it is too difficult. Bacon, biscuits, and finnan haddie would be useful where a dearth of necessities exists, but they are woefully prosaic; fruit would not keep, and as Ambassador with a heart would not feel comfortable if he had a big stock of the things called 'luxuries' while every body around him was having only mere slices of black, cut thin, and thinly buttered if at all."

"Indeed with conditions as they are in Germany, it is a fairly safe assumption that no small part of the four tons, no matter of what kind, may be impounded, will be distributed amongst Mr. Gerard's many friends in Berlin, who have not so lately as he visited what is still a land of plenty. Just possibly some of the generous donors of the food had this in mind when they made their gift."

## The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1917.

To-day (Wednesday) and Saturday (off-day).  
February 28th and 3rd March.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KERRY and WILSON, Ltd., at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (including the Off Day), or \$4 per day. Tickets for the Off Day, \$1. No one admitted without a Ticket, and no show to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1525

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1525

## NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to Free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting, an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in the care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1527

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 24th instant. No Servant will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders therefore will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1525

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Twenty dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

(a) The King Edward VII. Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(b) The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for four years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(c) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarship or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1527

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is hereby notified that there will be NO OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS during the three Race Days, viz.—28th, 29th and 30th instant.

By Order of the Committee.  
R. HANCOCK,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1917. 1538

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the Year ending 31st December, 1916, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS Sterling together with a BONUS of TEN SHILLINGS per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 5th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STAER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1532

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED &amp; REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the other TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1533

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, (Chater Road, Victoria) on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1917. 1534

## BROADWOOD

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## FOR THIS CLIMATE.

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## THERAPION

## THERAPION

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MAGNUMS  
W.D. & H.O. WILLS  
CIGARETTES

Perfectly made from the choicest growths of Old Virginia Tobaccos

MADE IN ENGLAND  
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## CANADA SWEEP BY PROHIBITION.

Demon Rum, says the "American Literary Digest," is fighting for his life in Canada to-day, and the Dominion has gripped him by the throat with such force that his death seems to many Canadian editors to be inevitable. During the year 1916 a great prohibition wave has swept over Canada from west to east and has kept on to the neighbouring colony of Newfoundland. In reviewing this aspect of the year's work, the Winnipeg "Manitoba Free Press" writes:

"The movement has blazed across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific like a prairie-fire, having on one or two cases, which at any moment may be visited by the cleansing element."

"Saskatchewan blazed the trail in 1915. In the summer of that year the Government closed every bar in the province and took over itself the wholesale stores, greatly reducing their number. It was originally provided that a referendum on the dispensary, or wholesale-store system, should be taken in 1919. But the system did not possess vitality enough to survive more than a year and a half. At the municipal elections of last year several of them were voted out of existence, and so strong was the temperance sentiment in the province that the Government decided to bring in the referendum in 1916 instead of three years later. The result was that on December 11th last, the remaining score of dispensing outlets out of existence by a vote of seven to one."

"Manitoba came next. The citizens of the province, by a vote of two to one, decided that they could get along better without liquor-licenses of any kind. The vote was taken on March 13th, 1916, and on June 1st following Manitoba was a 'dry' province. Just one month later prohibition came into effect in Alberta, the the electors of the foot-hills province had a year, previously voted out the liquor-traffic by a large majority."

In British Columbia, says the Winnipeg paper, the movement was attended by one unique feature:

"A referendum on prohibition was taken in the coast province last September and carried by what seemed a safe majority. However, a provision for a soldiers' vote was attached to the referendum, and, extraordinary as this may appear, the voting has been proceeding among the British Columbia soldiers since."

Since "The Free Press" wrote the returns have come in, and the soldiers in their wet trenches have voted "dry" by a substantial majority. In Quebec, where 85 per cent of the municipalities were under local option, a modified form of prohibition, patterned on the Gottenburg plan, has been introduced, a measure

which, says the Montreal "Star," tried to satisfy everybody and has pleased no one. "The Free Press" continues:

"The Ontario Government has introduced provincial-wide prohibition by means of legislative enactment. On September 16th last all hotel and wholesale licenses went out of existence, but the legislation provides for a referendum on the question of reintroducing the traffic, to be held in June, 1919."

"The last citadel of the traffic in the maritime provinces, namely, the city of Halifax, fell to the temperance forces last fall."

"One must not forget to mention that on the 13th of this month representatives of the temperance organizations of all the provinces conferred with the Dominion Government at Ottawa and asked for Federal legislation to supplement the measures taken by the provincial legislatures against the liquor-traffic. Specifically the delegation asked for Federal prohibition of the manufacture or importation into Canada of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or, as an alternative, that a referendum be taken next June on national prohibition as a war-measure."

"At midnight the whole island of Newfoundland went dry. A prohibition act, becoming effective, stops the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind within the colony. After this it will be impossible to obtain any alcoholic compound within the colony, except for medicinal, manufacturing, or sacramental purposes; and in order to prevent evasion of the law a long list of patent medicines has been placed under the ban."

"The French, who were the first to introduce the 'Ricochet' shell, which explodes on the rebound. This, too, is being copied by the Germans."

"The French secret of locating precisely an enemy battery by the sound waves coming from its discharge is said to have been found out by the Germans."

"In July 1916 France adopted the steel helmet that has reduced the head wounds in her army to 15 per cent. Since then the rest of the Allied armies, as well as the Germans, have adopted their protection."

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## INTIMATIONS



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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.  
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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
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37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SEAM AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON	700	120	12	1	1
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	220	22	12	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	220	22	12	1	1
Prince's Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	220	22	12	1	1
Prince's Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	220	22	12	1	1
WATERLOO	400	60	12	1	1
James Watson Dock	400	60	12	1	1
ASBESTOS	400	60	12	1	1
WATER DOCK	400	60	12	1	1
LADDER DOCK	400	60	12	1	1

For Particulars, apply to the Chief Manager.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG; OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

### PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Waa" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. &amp; C. 4th &amp; 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERLIN" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

### TUESDAY

the 6th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.  
Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.

Also:  
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.  
Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917.

1919

### FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.  
SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.  
THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.  
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb. 1917.

1474

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and dialects. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 10, Wellington Street, second floor.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

16, Morrison Hill Road.

## 'CHINA MAIL'

### OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY

### INTIMATIONS

Don't Worry!  
In here.

**KEATING'S KILLS**

BUGS  
FLEAS  
MOTHS  
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

### SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG AMERICAN, willing and industrious, good references, seeks employment any capacity.—Apply "A."

C/o "China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917.

1313

### FOR SALE.

YACHT FOR SALE. The Gael Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. \$250. Lieut.-Col. A. V. ALEXANDER, 74 Pennington, Kowloon.

Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917.

1529

**MARTIN'S APOLASTOL PILL**

A French Remedy for all kinds of Biliousness, Indigestion, Stomachic Disorders, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

**MARTIN'S APOLASTOL PILL**

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.  
£23,970,387.  
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,600,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account 128,330

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity 2,141,535

Branches 337,239

Revenue Marine Department 478,940

Other Receipts 25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

### THE

## 'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheong (D'Agular Street).

Hang Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

### SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

January 10.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR G. WARRENDELL.

The death has occurred after a short illness of Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrendell, Bart., K.C.B., of Lochend, East Lothian. He served in the Naval Brigade in the Zulu War; acted as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station from 1907 to 1909; and had commanded a Cruiser Squadron and a Battle Squadron. Only a few weeks ago he resigned the position of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth owing to ill-health.

Sir George Warrendell was the Admiral Commanding the British Squadron that visited Kiel a week or two before the outbreak of war. His flagship on that occasion was the King George V., and at the very time when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was murdered in Sarajevo, Sir George was entertaining the Kaiser on board the King George V. As a matter of fact, the Kaiser, as an honorary Admiral of the British Navy, actually flew his flag at the head of the British squadron which a week or two later cleared for action against the German fleet in the "mouse-hole" of Kiel.

The account of the proceedings at Kiel makes strange reading in view of after events. Large crowds of Germans eagerly waited the British tars on shore leave, and watched their holiday mood with interest. The innumerable cafes and restaurants along the waterfront and neighbouring streets hung out Union Jacks in honour of the guests—"where are those banners now?"—and immense placards in English announced that the British sailors were greatly welcome.

A STRONG RESOLUTION ON PROHIBITION.

A conference representing the Corporations of the larger towns of Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith, and Paisley, has passed a strong resolution in regard to prohibition. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the subject was approached entirely from the point of view of war necessities. Such a relative matter as the granting or withholding of compensation to license-holders was not entered upon. The Glasgow representatives (five Ballies) were specially urgent for the need of some emergency measure, and other speakers remarked that the Glasgow Magistrates spoke from direct observation. After an hour's discussion it was unanimously resolved that the conference, "while recognising that the matter is one for Government action, is of opinion that it is in the interest of national economy and efficiency that the sale of ardent spirits be prohibited during the war and the period of demobilisation," and it was suggested to the various Town Councils that it was desirable to take this expression of opinion into immediate consideration with a view to an early decision.

CAPTAIN HARRY BANKEN, V.C.

A memorial to the late Captain Harry Banken, R.A.M.C., V.C., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, was formally unveiled in Irvine Parish Church by the Countess of Eglinton. Captain Banken, it will be remembered, did brilliant research work in the Sudan in connection with the investigation and treatment of sleeping sickness, was at home on leave when war broke out, and at once volunteered for service at the front. The Cross of the Legion of Honour and the Victoria Cross were conferred for gallant conduct during operations in France. While attending to wounded under heavy fire, a shell almost severed one of his legs from his body. He gave instructions regarding his work and got combatant officers to bind his own wounds, after which he lay where he fell during the whole of the following night. Next day the ground over which he was carried was so rough and muddy that he was twice tumbled out of the stretcher. His remarks were characteristic. He said, "Never mind, boys, I know you are doing your best." When he reached the dressing station he would not allow his own case to be attended to before others. His leg was amputated, but he gradually sank and died.

### A LINK WITH SCOTT.

The C.M.G. conferred upon Brigadier Laurence Lockhart Maxwell, Indian Army, has a special interest for Scotsmen. The Brigadier is the grand-nephew of John Gibson Lockhart, the son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott. One of his brothers is Brigadier Frank Maxwell who won the V.C. in the South African War, and another is Major David Lockhart Maxwell, who was through some of the thickest fighting in Gallipoli and France.

### DEER AND RABBITS.

The interest of most folk in the recent Order regarding the slaying of deer and rabbits is confined to the question whether it will cheapen as well as increase our food supply. The Duke of Argyll, of his own accord, some little time ago gave orders for the shooting of a large number of deer on his estates and that the venison should be sold in Inveraray at 8d. per lb. But we do not all live in Inveraray, and when the game reaches the market, the venison will be snapped up by the well-to-do—it is rather an expensive food to cook, requiring a lot of "kitchen,"—only the rabbits will be left to the commonalty. Curiously enough there is a prejudice against rabbits in some circles, and such prejudices are always hard to fight against.

I had a chat the other day with the head keeper of a large deer forest, who gave it as his opinion that almost every "forest" in Scotland could spare from 200 to 400 head of deer, and would be much the better for the thinning. Almost everywhere the deer are too numerous. Little shooting having been done since the outbreak of war.

Winter shooting of wild ducks and wild geese has been put a stop to by the Admiralty. The sportsmen were in the habit of going to sea in punts armed with a long gun containing a heavy charge, and they would bring down a score or more of birds at a single shot. When the birds were cleared out of one firth or loch, the punters followed them to their new retreat. Sportsmen who used only rifles, and from the shore, were wont to complain of the devastation wrought by these punters, and in some localities of late years, the ducks were reported as very scarce. Nowadays, as a result of the war restrictions, the birds are again plentiful all round the Scottish coasts.

### WHERE'S MY GLOVES?

A sidelight on the peculiar working of the human mind under sudden excitement is afforded by an incident told of a passenger in the Edinburgh train which suffered so severely in the late collision at Ratho. There was a lady in one of the carriages. The passengers were thrown from their seats, and the luggage was tumbled down from the racks. When they pulled themselves together, this lady demanded to know where her gloves were, and vigorously asserted that some one in the carriage had stolen them. The passengers were too much concerned with their own plight to pay any attention to the charge; but, the lady, in the midst of all the dead and wounded, kept up a loud complaint about her missing gloves.

### A BLEND.

There are some curious blends in the British Army. I hear of a Colonial whose father is a Swede and his mother a Basque; he was born in Canada and is, a most patriotic British subject. He has been twice wounded, and is waiting for the call to resume stuffing the Boche. Another curious case is a Canadian Highlander, who came North to see how we kept the New Year. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, the grandson of a Highlander who emigrated in the forties. He spoke the Gaelic, and was greatly disappointed that the old language was not heard in the streets of our Scottish cities.

## IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING

a hot bath at bedtime and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-salt laxatives, form the best preventative.

## PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 40 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Southview Road, Shanghai.

### BUILDING ACTIVITY AT SHANGHAI.

Some interesting details are given in a recent report by the U. S. Consul-General Thomas Sammons, concerning the unusual building construction activities at Shanghai. He states that the value of buildings under construction in the International Settlement at Shanghai for the first half of 1916 was approximately \$2,400,000. This is a remarkable showing when compared with the total for all of 1915, which aggregated about \$3,100,000. These figures represent only the International Settlement. Extensive building operations are also being carried on in the French Concession, the Chinese native city, and the suburbs. The large amount of building work at present carried on in Shanghai may be accounted for in part by the urgent need of the structures now being erected. The cost of building is in general 20 per cent. higher than ordinarily, and the belief is that these higher figures will not be reduced to the normal for many months to come. The loss in the extra cost of building, however, will in most cases be offset by bigger profits resulting from large rentals and increased business.

### CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The buildings under construction in the International Settlement in Shanghai may be classified thus: Native residences and shops; semi-foreign shops; semi-foreign residences; foreign residences, offices and shops. The largest number of building operations comes under native residences and shops. The usual native residence measures 12 ft. in width by 22 to 24 feet in depth. They are built with a 4 ft. space between the main house and an 8 ft. back lean-to serving as a kitchen, over which is a sun deck, the main house only having an upper floor. There is also an 8 ft. wall in front yard. The shop differs from the residence only by the elimination of the front yard, the front of the main house being on the road line.

Semi-foreign shops are native shops with a foreign front, and these are coming general on the principal streets, road line. Semi-foreign residences are of the same size as the native residences, having a somewhat better finish and a foreign front in the shape of a veranda and are supplied with foreign doors and windows. They are generally occupied by Japanese and the foreign poor. The foreign residences, offices, and shops constitute the bulk of the expensive buildings and are generally substantial and well-constructed.

### MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING NATIVE HOUSES.

The native houses are all frame. The uprights are usually native round fir poles, 6 to 8 in. in diameter at the base. Division walls between houses are of 3 in. brick joints carrying the floor and roof are round fir poles. The flooring is pine, lap jointed or tongued-and-grooved. Doors are of pine, made up of thin boards nailed to a frame. Windows are placed with four-ply quality pine. The stiles of door and window, let into the frame-work at the top and bottom, form hinge has upon which they move. No hardware is used. Ironwork entering into the construction consist only of rain pipes from the roof and nails for the flooring.

### FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

The walls of the foreign residences, offices, shops, and godowns are generally of solid brick, although some are sometimes constructed of granite, stone, or artificial stone. Constructional timber is invariably Oregon pine, floors in some cases being Oregon pine, but usually Singapore red wood. This wood, which resembles the Lauan (Philippine) family makes a good floor and shows up well when coated with native varnish known as "Kungpo varnish." Singapore red wood is also extensively used for cabinet work. A good quality of lock sets are used, usually of British manufacture. The use of reinforced concrete has grown rapidly and it is now being extensively employed in office, shop, and factory blocks. Expanded metal, wire mesh, and reinforcement bars of every description are in great demand, although at high prices. The demand for all building materials is greatly increased. Cement is being consumed in increasing quantities, the supply being met from mills in or near China. Before the war Belgium was practical by the only source of supply for window glass. Now it is obtained from Japan and America.

### BIG SHIPPOWNING.

For the eighteenth consecutive year the *Svenska Sjöfart* publishes the annual table showing British fleets of over 50,000 tons. The 81 companies which figure in the list own between them over 2,000 vessels, representing a tonnage of 19,000,000 tons gross. Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists the British Merchant Marine as 18,925,358 tons gross. But of even greater interest is the fact that, for the first time in the history of the world one management controls over one and a half million tons of British shipping, or in other words, a twelfth of the British Merchant Marine. To Lord Inchcape is due the enterprise which has brought about the fusion of interests of the P. & O. B.L. and the New Zealand Federal Companies, whose fleets in 1914 consisted of 10 P. & O. 59 vessels of 493,891 tons; B.L. 143 vessels of 693,280 tons; New Zealand Shipping Company, 16 vessels of 144,140 tons; and the Federal Steam Navigation Company, 28 vessels of 186,372 tons, giving a gross total of 1,892,893 tons. But the fusion to amalgamate does not stop here. The million ton mark is passed by the Ellerman Lines, Ltd. whose total is 280 vessels of 1,810,392 tons. Included in these figures is Sir John Ellerman's latest acquisition—the Wilson Line of Hull, whose fleet consists of 60 vessels of 517,024 tons; the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, 23 vessels of 128,244 tons; the City Line, 43 vessels of 274,131 tons; the Ellerman-Hall Line, and others. Just under the million mark are the Furness Line, with 200 vessels of 220,454 tons, which include the Prince Line fleet of 39 vessels of 181,211 tons. Big shipowning this; for if we bracket the three amalgamations, we get a total of 3,464,461 tons of shipping, which equals about 18 per cent. of the world's tonnage, or nearly one-fifth of the total British Merchant Marine under the control of three management.

### INTIMATIONS

## Special Food for Starved Nerves.

**SANAPHOS**

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEPRESSION AND ANEMIA

"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and brain and which is not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening the nerves, and for correcting all the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Danks Brothers, Ltd., Middlemore Street, London, E.C.1.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

## OVER FORTY YEARS.

# ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

### CHINA COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY.

According to a report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, published in the issue of 13th November of the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in China is worthy of careful study.

Scarcely more than thirty years ago not a single cotton spinning or weaving mill fitted with an up-to-date plant and operating on modern lines could be found in China. By careful inquiries it has been ascertained that thirty-seven such mills have been established since then. Now that a start has been made, a more rapid and extensive development in this branch of industry in the future may confidently be expected. Of the thirty-seven cotton mills, twenty-one are situated in Shanghai, while the rest are scattered throughout the four provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, and Hunan. Most of the larger and more flourishing mills at Shanghai have been established and are working under foreign direction. According to a Chinese press notice, there are five Japanese, seven British, and nine Chinese mills in Shanghai, the latter including two in the course of being established. One of the British mills, having 72,295 spindles, and 180 weaving machines, is the largest, and the Nissin mill (Japanese), operating 10,000 spindles, is the smallest mill. The total number of spindles in the twenty-one mills at Shanghai is estimated to be 842,894, and the number of weaving machines 263,234, including those of the two Chinese mills not yet working.

As regards the sixteen cotton mills at the outposts, all of them owned by Chinese, the Taitung mill (old) at Tainchow with 20,000 spindles is the largest of its kind in the interior, and the Tsinching mill at Szechuan, in Chekiang, operating 12,000 spindles, is the smallest. Of these sixteen cotton mills, nine are established in Kiangsu, one at Changte in Honan, and one each at Wuchang and Hankow in Hupeh, the last two being

capitalised and operated under the direction of the Government. There are also together 418,316 spindles and 218 weaving machines working in the outport mills.

### BIG GOLD DEAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

MR. SOLLY JOEL'S COUP.

The West Rand interests of Sir Joseph Robinson, the multi-millionaire, have been bought out by Mr. Solly Joel, a diamond dealer, the biggest deal of its kind in South Africa since Mr. Cecil Rhodes consolidated the diamond interests at Kimberley in 1888. It is stated that Mr. Joel is paying a sum of two millions in cash.

It is expected that the new control of the Robinson group will mean a tremendous difference in the prospects of the West Rand, one of the most notable auriferous areas in the world. The previous record deal was the acquisition of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of which Mr. Solly Joel is a director.

It is officially announced that Mr. Joel, on behalf of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, has acquired the whole of Sir J. B. Robinson's interests in the Randfontein, East Rand Gold Mining Company, the Randfontein Central Gold Mining Company, and the Langlaagte Estate and Gold Mining Company—Beuter.

### BEWARE OF COLDS

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

## WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that kills The DANDRUFF GERM. Cleanses the Scalp & thus Produces a Luxurious & Healthy Growth.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A.S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.



## To-day's Advertisements

## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organization of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a MEETING at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, 7th March at 10.30 a.m. for the discussion of matters of general interest.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1541

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

## THE Steamship "TENYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 2nd March at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 6th March, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All damaged and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th March, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 21st March, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1538

## PUBLISHED AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the consignor),

## MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Number of Lots of GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

Comprising—Several Gold and Silver Watches, Gold, Pearl, Diamond and Ruby Rings, Tie Pins, Charms, Brooches, Earrings, Studs, Gold Fob-watch Pins, Pearl Necklets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1539

## PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

## PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup, on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 7th March, 1917, at 2 p.m., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall.

A Large Number of WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

H. G. H. &amp; H. G. H., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1540

## THE DIARY

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

St. David's Day.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 3.—H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting. Off Day.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 8.—H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

SATURDAY, March 10.—11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co. Meeting.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

## THIRD DAY.

It was unfortunate that Ladies' Day should have opened under such gloomy meteorological conditions. Naturally owing to the drizzling rain the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. H.E. The Governor and Lady May arrived punctually at 12 o'clock and almost immediately after the horses in the first race got away.

Shortly before the first race it was announced that Silver Streak had gone lame and had been scratched for all races, thereby causing a great disappointment to that animal's many admirers. It was the more unfortunate since Silver Streak had been counted upon by many people to win the championship.

The gloom caused by these bad tidings was accentuated by a rather bad accident to Mr. Boyd in the first race.

It appears that his pony Heroloni crossed his legs when entering the straight and Mr. Boyd was thrown rather heavily into a ditch. Mr. Hayes on Sinonia went back but at first it appeared that Mr. Boyd was not seriously hurt. Unfortunately, however, he became worse and was reported to be suffering from slight concussion. He was taken to the Park Hospital for examination.

The Ladies Purse was presented to Mr. Johnston, the winner of the race, by Miss Ventris, daughter of H.E. The General Officer Commanding the Forces in China. In doing so Miss Ventris said: "I congratulate you, on behalf of the ladies of Hongkong, on your splendid win."

Mr. Johnston, acknowledging the presentation, remarked that when he thought of coming down from Shanghai for the Races he looked forward to winning the Ladies' Purse, and thought of a little speech under the impression that the Purse would be presented by one of the Misses May, about whose family he had thought of a lot of things to say. Now, his speech was not "clean off the ice." He congratulated the Colony on the acquisition of Miss Ventris—(applause). A reference to the Race Book showed that as far back as 1850 Robert Jardine won the same race in the same colours. He, therefore, thought he was following in very good footsteps. On behalf of the Jockey Club he had very much pleasure in asking Miss Ventris to accept a bouquet.

Mr. Johnston then called for three cheers for Miss Ventris and the ladies of Hongkong, which were heartily given, as also a "tiger," and then, following the usual custom, Mr. Johnston as the winner of the race, led Miss Ventris to the tiffin on the Club stand.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5lb.; of two or more Races 10lb. extra. Subscription Griffins allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Essex Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Johnston) 3

Mr. Paul's Choice Dahlia, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Mr. Scores' Heroloni, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Boyd) 0

Mr. Scores' Warriorini, 10st 13lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Staves' Ginoia, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Hayes) 0

Mr. H. P. White's Manner, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Johnston) 0

Mr. H. P. White's Oak Bay, 11st 1lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

After a false start, the horses got away badly, Heroloni being left by the incline. At the bottom of the incline Iron Duke led, followed by Essex Chief, second, Brown Mouse third and Heroloni last. At the Rock Choice Dahlia was leading, followed by Iron Duke, with Brown Mouse a length behind. Down the incline Choice Dahlia was still leading. Round the bend Choice Dahlia was challenged by Warriorini, but kept his lead. In the home straight Brown Mouse led, Iron Duke lying second. A very close race at the finish, Brown Mouse winning by half a length, Essex Chief second and Iron Duke two lengths behind, third.

Mr. Boyd was thrown from Heroloni at the Village bend.

Time: 1m. 32 4/5sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner \$7.70; Places, 1st, \$5.20; 2nd, \$3.80; 3rd, \$6.60.

Cash Sweeps: No. 50, \$882.87; No. 227, \$252.25; No. 77, \$124.78.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5lb.; of two or more Races 10lb. extra.

Griffins allowed 5lb.; Subscription Griffins of any season non-winners allowed 10lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Dahlia, 11st 8lb. (Mr. Ezra) 1

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 2

Messrs. T. F. Hough & J. H. Scott's Golofina, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Johnston) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Pingwu Chief, 10st 11lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Pingwu Chief got away at the start in front of Windsor Dahlia, and the Chief was first past the post, leading by three lengths from Windsor Dahlia, second, Dixie third and Golofina last. The same order was maintained at the Mitchell stand, and to Bowington Gate. At the bottom of the incline Golofina was nearly level with Windsor Dahlia, but dropped behind again. Windsor Dahlia, overhauling Pingwu Chief, got ahead by half a length. Down the incline Pingwu Chief displaced Windsor Dahlia a second time. In the home straight Dixie and Pingwu Chief raced hard, Dixie getting a length ahead and winning by half a length from Windsor Dahlia, second, with Golofina a short head behind, third.

Time: 2m. 41 1/2sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$7.50; Places, 1st, \$7; 2nd, \$10.

Cash Sweeps: No. 477, \$1,204.53; No. 310, \$889.87; No. 368, \$194.05.

THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Winner \$600. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this season 1916-1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Subscription Griffins Challenge Cup 7lb. extra; non-winners allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. Harfield Bridgforth, 11st 12lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 11st 8lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Wayfong Cloudlands, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnston) 3

Mr. Adam's Amphion, 10st 4lb. (Mr. Adams) 0

Mr. Dalmore's Merry Monarch, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Barton) 0

Mr. Dynast's King Ben, 10st 10lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Mr. Ezra's Trojan, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Ezra) 0

Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 10st 9lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Mr. John Peel's Drumstick, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Fisher) 0

Trojan had the best of a bad start, Field Mouse getting away last. All were ridden easily up to the village bend. First past the post was Cloudlands with King Ben second and Merry Monarch third. At the Bowington Gate King Ben led, Merry Monarch being still in third place. Magic Dahlia was in first place at the football stand. Down the incline Magic Dahlia and King Ben raced neck and neck, and Cloudlands now lying in third place. At the Rock King Ben led, with Cloudlands second, Field Mouse third and Magic Dahlia fourth. Cloudlands and King Ben raced together, Field Mouse still third and Magic Dahlia still fourth. In the home straight Bridgforth, going strong, overtook the leader and won by a short head from Field Mouse, Cloudlands taking third place half a length behind.

Time: 3m. 24 4/5sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$152.90; Places, 1st, \$12.80; 2nd, \$6.80; 3rd, \$6.60.

Cash Sweeps: No. 494, \$1,538.25; No. 822, \$489.50; No. 179, \$219.75.

THE LADIES' PURSES.—Presented \$350 added for winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting other than Subscription Griffins 5lb. extra. Jockeys who have had 2 or more winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin 3lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 4lb. Entrance \$10. Once round.

Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon, 11st 9lb. (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Wait, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Fisher) 2

Mr. Ezra's General Birdwood, 11st 6lb. (Mr. Ezra) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Australian Chief, 11st 4lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

A good start, all getting away together. Giant Dahlia was leading at the Football Stand. At the Rock, Star of Doon took the lead, General Birdwood shooting up to second place. Star of Doon, being easily ridden, retained his lead in the home straight, with General Birdwood and Cadzow's Wait, fighting hard for second place. Star of Doon won by a short head only from Cadzow's

Wait, General Birdwood being third, only a neck behind.

Time: 1m. 55sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$9.50; Places, 1st, \$8.10; 2nd, \$15.60.

Cash Sweeps: No. 341, \$1,335.73; No. 407, \$524.50; No. 280, \$282.25.

THE PHAETON STAKES.—Handicap. Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting and Griffins on date of entry. Non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Jacobite, 11st 2lb. (Mr. Johnston) 1

Messrs. H. P. White & N. J. Stabb's Capilano, 11st 0lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 2

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Formosa Chief, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 3

Mr. Goshard Matchbox, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Fisher) 0

Mr. Harford's Crosby, 10st 4lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Town Mouse, 10st 0lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Messrs. Logan & Basset's Glorious Pearl, 10st 6lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Barton) 0

The race was started in heavy rain, and a bad start had to be recorded, Victory Dahlia being left behind.

Jacobite settled down in front of Glorious Pearl. First past the post was Glorious Pearl on the rails, with Jacobite second and, hard held, Capilano third, with Formosa Chief bringing up the rear. At the football stand Glorious Pearl led by two lengths, with Victory Dahlia in the fourth place. At the incline Victory Dahlia held second place. At the bend, Glorious Pearl still led with Matchbox in second place. In the home straight Jacobite challenged the leader and the others closed up the field going past the post in a bunch. When the numbers went up a very close finish was recorded, Jacobite winning by half a length with only a head, between Capilano, 2nd, and Formosa Chief 3rd.

Time: 2m. 47 2/5sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$6.60; Places, 1st, \$5.90; 2nd, \$7.20; 3rd, \$9.70.

Cash Sweeps: No. 310, \$2,206.62; No. 270, \$658.75; No. 646, \$328.88.

THE "RIALTO" STAKES.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange. Value \$1,000 to winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this season 1916-1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5lb.; of two or more Races 10lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10 to go to the winner. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Drumstick (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Charles' Hush (Mr. H. Seth) 2

Mr. Beth & Ross' Sol (Mr. Sedgwick) 3

Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

Time: 2m. 9 2/5sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$0.90; Places, 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$7.60; 3rd, \$10.50.

Cash Sweeps: No. 417, \$2,049.68; No. 303, \$585.62; No. 627, \$292.62.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Winner \$2,000. Second \$500. Third \$300. For China Ponies, Winners at this meeting only. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 1

Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnston) 2

Mr. Ezra's Dixie (Mr. H. Seth) 3

Mr. H. Humphreys' Northlands (Mr. Knoll) 0

The start was a bad one, Dixie being left behind, but he pulled up and shot in front of Northlands, Sandy lying third. Past the post Dixie led, with Northlands second, Sandy third and Triumph last. The same order was retained down the back straight to Bowington Gate, but soon afterwards Triumph drew level with Sandy. Dixie was still leading. The same order was retained at the incline. At the village bend Triumph on the outside, and Sandy, were racing hard, Northlands being in the lead. It was a fine race home—between Triumph and Sandy, the former winning by half a length; a length separated second and third.

Time: 2m. 38 3/5sec.

Pari-Mutual: Winner, \$8; Places, 1st, \$5.20; 2nd, \$5.20.

Cash Sweeps: No. 87, \$12,486.87; No. 898, \$8,087.25; No. 1902, \$1,788.68.

\$100 each was paid on the following numbers:—71, 1038, 1981, 2219, 1204, 1784, 1047, 1090, 2017, 1859, 674, 1899, 1014, 1654, 2000, 889, 071.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$400 added for winner. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting and Griffins on date of entry. Non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE "LACONIA" OUTRAGE.

PRACTICALLY ALL ON BOARD  
SAVED.TWO AMERICAN LADIES DIE OF  
EXPOSURE.LONDON, Feb. 26.  
The Cunard Steamship Co. announces that practically all on board the "Laconia" were saved.

A telegram from New York states that 20 of the crew are Americans and there were 6 American passengers.

LATER.

The "Laconia" was torpedoed at 10.50 p.m. on Sunday. It is known that one person was killed and some are missing.

LATER.

The Daily Chronicle's Queenstown correspondent reports that the "Laconia" was twice torpedoed in comparatively calm weather. She listed heavily and the boats were lowered with difficulty. There was no panic. Passengers variously estimate that from 10 to 22 were drowned, including two Americans.

LATER.

It is confirmed that two American ladies who were passengers on the "Laconia" died as the result of exposure in a boat.

LATER.

It is officially announced that three of the "Laconia" passengers are dead and three missing.

Six of the crew are missing and six in hospital.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH ADVANCE  
MAINTAINED.LONDON, Feb. 27.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The advance is being maintained. It extends over an eleven mile front east of Guinecourt to the south of Commeourt to a depth of two miles. We occupy Butte-de-Waller, Encoeur, Pys and Miramont. We have reached the outskirts of Lebarque, Iles, and Puz-Aux-Aumont."

We repulsed with loss an attack on a British post to the south of the Somme and we successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Arras, Monchy, Aubois and Lens.

## THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

PATRIOTISM SECURES SUCCESS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the converted Treasury Bills amounted to 130 millions sterling. He pointed out that the number of subscribers was approximately 5,289,000, and emphasised that while the German loans had successively decreased, ours had increased.

The cost of the floating of the loan, including advertising, amounted to only £75,000. The success was due to the patriotism of the people, and evidenced the will and the financial ability of the country to win the war.

ITALIANS SECURE FURTHER  
SUCCESS.LONDON, Feb. 26.  
An Italian official message states: "We drove back and dispersed enemy detachments south-east of Gorizia. Two of our ships successfully dropped 24 tons of high explosives on the railway station and on Ribemonts aviation ground. We have made progress north of Trieste."THE BROADSTAIRS AND MARGATE  
BOMBARDMENT.

## ONLY FOUR CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.  
In the House of Commons, Sir E. Carson stated that the German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate in the early morning. A woman and a child were killed, two persons injured and two houses damaged. Unofficial details show that a dozen shells fell on the coast, and that all the casualties were in a village. Shells were also dropped in a town four miles away.THE ARGENTINE AND MEDIATION  
NEGOTIATIONS.BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26.  
It is reported that Argentina has initiated negotiations with the Latin American Republics with a view to jointly offering mediation.ARMS FOR AMERICAN MERCHANT  
SHIPS.WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.  
President Wilson has requested Congress to authorise the supply of defensive arms for merchant ships and also to provide adequate means of protection, including war risks and insurance.PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS FOR  
"ARMED NEUTRALITY."WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.  
Addressing Congress, President Wilson asked authority to establish "armed neutrality." He stated that he had made full plans to protect American ships in the German war zone, and pointed out that while he desired peace there was something greater than peace, namely, the protection of American rights and of Americans upholding the rights of American ships to sail the seas unmolested.PROMINENT AMERICANS ISSUE A  
MANIFESTO.

## IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.  
Mr. W. H. Taft, a former President, Mr. Charles D. Walcott, formerly U. S. Ambassador in London, and numerous other prominent Americans have issued a manifesto in which they state that the majority of Americans who favour action have been silent, because they do not wish to embarrass President Wilson. Therefore, the small number of pacifists were creating a wrong impression as to the nation's spirit.

They urge Americans to join a movement for immediate action, instead of waiting for the murder of more Americans before entering upon war.

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER  
REACHES FRANCE.PARIS, Feb. 27.  
The American steamer "Orleans" from New York has entered the Gironde.

## THE IRISH ARRESTS.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE  
OF COMMONS.LONDON, Feb. 27.  
Mr. Duke, K.C., Secretary of State for Ireland, in the House of Commons, on a motion for the adjournment, said that the great majority of those arrested had been prisoners in the rebellion, and had since their release busied themselves in reviving conspiracy. Mr. Duke declared that it was inadvisable to enter into details. He and the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Sir Bryan Mahon, accepted responsibility for what had been done.FOOD CONTROLLER REGULATES  
THE SALE OF BREAD.LONDON, Feb. 26.  
The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, notices that bread must be sold in loaves of a pound or an even number of pounds, and must be twelve hours old and not be changed for old loaves previously sold. They must not contain currants, raisins, milk or sugar. Inspectors are authorised to weigh them on the premises or in course of delivery. Rolls must weigh two ounces.FOODSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM.EXPORT TO HONGKONG  
PROHIBITED.

It is notified by the Government for general information that the exportation of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom to Hongkong, which is not dependent on such supplies, will not be permitted for the present.

## HAIRPINS THREATENED.

## A WAR SCARE.

The world of womanhood has been shaken to its foundations by one of the most sinister rumours which have been set about since the outbreak of war, says the "Globe." It was murmured that the Ministry of Munitions, in order to use the metal for war purposes, intended to prohibit the manufacture of hairpins. Panic fear seized our sisters and wives, and other feminine blessings, in its icy grip. There was a rush for hairpins, which rapidly became worth their weight in gold; and in a few hours the market was denuded of the precious bits of metal. Women who had bravely borne the news that fancy cakes for tea might be abolished, who had never blenched at the threats to their Pekes and Poms, who had read with a brave, quiet smile the moral exhortations not to dress extravagantly at this crisis, for the first time felt a pang of terror. The hairpin is much more than a twisted bit of wire intended for the curling of tresses; it is the very symbol of femininity. Hence the scare—how may a woman's life, her hands of her hairpins.

NOTES ON THE RACE  
MEETING.

Had it not been for to-day's inclement weather, the Jockey Club's annual race meeting—an institution which dates back well over fifty years—would have ranked with the best of them as far as attendance is concerned. The drain made by the war upon the European community naturally made itself apparent in the enclosure, where the crowd was not up to pre-war standards, but the Race Meeting is evidently as popular a holiday as ever it was with the Chinese. Every train from 11 o'clock in the morning till well on in the afternoon was crowded, every motor car and rickshaw seemed to be in use, and there were steady streams of pedestrians wending their way to the Race Course. The Police Reserves, including the mounted force, assisted in the regulation of the traffic, with every success.

One of the reasons which justify the continuance of this annual meeting while the war is in progress is that the meeting has been made a source of help for the War Charities. Last year the stewards were able to make to the War Charities the handsome contribution of \$50,000. This year—unless the inclemency of the weather to-day has seriously affected the prospects—an even larger contribution should result, for at least one new source of revenue has been tapped. Hitherto members of the Jockey Club—and the membership is very large—have been entitled to free admission in virtue of the payment of their annual subscription. So also this year, but by advertisement in the papers the members were invited to contribute the amount of the usual gate money as a gift to war charities, and there were probably few who did not enter their names, with the amount of the contribution, in the book specially provided for the purpose, just within the entrance gate. In pre-war times the price of admission was \$7.50 for the three days; since the war it has been \$10, the difference, we understand, helping to swell the Club's contribution to War Charities. For the same purpose an additional 21 per cent. commission is deducted from the pari-mutual and cash sweep revenue.

The number of ponies entered this year was 110, representing 45 stables. The largest stables were:—Sir Paul's 12; Mr. Ezze's 9; Mr. John Peel's 8; Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's 7; Mr. Henry Humphreys' 6; Messrs. Logan &amp; Busto's 6; Mr. H. P. White's 5; and Mr. Soares' 5. The chief features of the racing have been the successes of the stables of Mr. John Peel and Mr. Henry Humphreys, and the unusually poor showing made by Sir Paul's stables. Recent meetings have often been a keen contest for Jockeyship honours between Mr. John Johnstone on John Peel's ponies, and Mr. Burkill on Sir Paul's. Mr. Burkill had not intended to ride this year owing to indifferent health. Mr. P. R. Vida, of Shanghai, was to have ridden for Sir Paul, but owing to domestic affliction, Mr. Vida was unable to come and Mr. Burkill very sportingly came down. Yesterday he had the misfortune to meet with an accident. When Triumphant Dahlia bolted back to the stables, before starting in the second race of the day Mr. Burkill's leg was injured as the pony burst in the stable door. He came back on the pony, however, and participated in the race, and he came out on Victory Dahlia in the third race—the Derby—and it was doubtless due to the inconvenience and pain he was suffering as a result of the accident that Victory Dahlia, which had been expected to put up a good race against Silver Streak, failed to get placed. Mr. Burkill did not ride again for the rest of the day, but had to lie up, which explains Mr. John Johnstone's appearance on Coronet Dahlia, in the race for the China Stakes, which he won. Mr. H. Seth and Mr. Moller rode for Sir Paul in other races during the afternoon.

Mr. Johnstone on the first day scored five firsts, one second and one third. Again yesterday he secured five firsts, two seconds and one third. Mr. Burkill on the first day had one first and three seconds, and no luck in the only two races he rode yesterday. Mr. Knoll on the first day had one first, one second, and

two thirds, and on the second day two firsts, two seconds and one third. Mr. Ezra, who is new to our Race meetings though well known on the Shanghai course, had four wins and one second on the first day and two seconds and one third on the second day. It may be noted that were only 15 riders for the 43 stables, and that seven of the riders came from Shanghai.

To-day has provided the sensation of the meeting in the scratching of Silver Streak from all races, owing to the pony having injured its shoulder. Silver Streak, after the manner in which he won the Derby, was a strong favourite for the Championship, but the announcement made this morning came as a great disappointment to the people on the course, and must have been a great disappointment to Mr. Johnstone.

Notes about the Races without a word about the Clerk of the Course would be like "describing Shakespeare's play Hamlet and leaving out all reference to the Prince of Denmark." Mr. T. F. Hough has held the office of Clerk of the Course for a good many years now and his picturesque figure in scarlet uniform is a feature of the Races. On the Clerk of the Course falls the no light duty of making the arrangements for the meeting, from the securing of the ponies down to the engagement of the Band. As usual, everything was in apple pie order.

The pari-mutual and cash sweep arrangements were under the control of Messrs. Lowe, Fingham &amp; Matthews, who deserve to be complimented upon the improvement they have made in the arrangements generally.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON  
THE SITUATION.

The following portions of a speech by the German Chancellor had been received by the time of going to press:—

The Chancellor accused President Wilson of variously favouring the Entente and acting detrimentally to wards Germany. He entered on a long polemical statement in regard to an exchange of views and an indictment of the American attitude, seeking to prove that it was dictated by partiality and selfishness. He argued that it was not the first time in history that the British had tried the starvation policy and declared that the submarine successes much surpass the Navy's expectations. Even though reports from many had not yet been received, the success won was due partly to the discouragement of neutral shipping, The Chancellor dwelling on the necessity for the popular remodelling of German internal life after the war, derided M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that they aim to free Germany from Prussian militarism and cooler democratic liberties on the Germans. "Mr. Lloyd George knew before the war our geographical situation. He always reminds us of Frederic the Great's words *Toujours en Valde!*"

## JAPANESE RESIDENTS ABROAD.

ONLY 600,000 ODD ALL TOLD.

According to investigations conducted by the Japanese Foreign Office, Japanese residents abroad at the end of June last numbered 608,869, which shows a gain of 26,534 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The details are as follows:—

Males	Females	Total
Japanese	268,669	133,747
Koreans	112,625	93,073
Natives of Taiwan	1,920	934
Total	383,115	227,754

Japanese residents in the districts under military administration number 12,783, as follows:—

Males	Females	Total
Taipei and neighbourhood	6,801	5,585
South Sea Islands	373	24
Total	7,174	5,609

Classified according to the various countries the numbers are:—

Males	Females	Total	
Manchuria	168,531	141,450	309,981
China proper	16,632	12,135	27,770
Southern Asia and Australia	18,682	7,881	26,733
South and North America	174,408	63,761	238,169
Europe and Siberia	3,693	2,624	6,317
Military zones	7,174	5,609	12,783
Total	388,239	233,343	621,582

## FLYING OVER EDEN.

HEAT AND MIRAGE.

People pertaining to the Flying Services are now beginning to trickle back from the wilds of Mesopotamia, some of them because they have been promoted, but most of them because they have been so thoroughly cooked, that it is time they were taken off the grill and put somewhere else to cool.

The returned wanderers bring quite curious stories of the difference between flying where the Garden of Eden used to be and flying under war conditions elsewhere, which, while suggestive of anything but the Garden of Eden, are distinctly more comforting to the average European, except while actually under hostile fire.

"Some of my friends from Mesopotamia, tell me that so great is the heat on the ground that it is impossible to get high enough to get cool, owing to the hot air rising to such enormous heights. Even in the hottest weather in Europe one becomes perished with cold at anything over 10,000 feet, but apparently in Mesopotamia one can fly in a shirt and short pants at any height that an aeroplane can reach."

## THE ALL-PREVALENT HEAT.

Incidentally, the same all pervading heat makes it exceedingly difficult to get any considerable height because aeroplane engines suffer as much as their pilots. Scientists explain how and why water boils at high altitudes at much lower temperatures than it does on the ground, but in Europe it is cold enough when high up to keep the water in the aeroplane engines below the reduced boiling point. In Mesopotamia, however, the water is positively near boiling point before it ever reaches the ground, and never has a chance of getting very much cooler as it gets aloft. Consequently, one of the troubles of aviators in that region is the boiling away of the water in their radiators. The air-cooled engines are a better off because the oil suffers in much the same way.

At certain seasons in the year, when alternate heat and cold in the day and night, are complicated by heavy rains, all the material in the aeroplanes themselves suffers badly. The woodwork assumes various strange shapes, so that unfortunate mechanics are kept eternally at work truing up machines which refuse to lift when the woodwork warps and the fabric distorts. Consequently the air mechanic is working in a super-Turkish bath temperature, have to do over so much more work than they would have to do in more reasonable climates.

## THE BAFFLING MIRAGE.

The troubles of aviators are still more complicated by the everlasting mirages, not because the aviators see the mirage, but because they do not. The reason for this is that the air scouts, looking vertically down on to the ground, can see exactly what is happening, whereas the troops on the ground are confused by the mirage and see things which are not there. Consequently when an aeroplane brings information that the country is absolutely clear of the enemy along a certain line, the troops on the ground are rather apt to mistrust his observations, because they see as they approach that particular line of country things which only exist as an optical illusion.

It is worthy of note that the Royal Naval Air Service has done very valuable work in Mesopotamia with seaplanes operating from the Tigris, while the Royal Flying Corps have been operating from aerodromes made of sand. The said sand aerodromes are naturally far from healthy for the engines, and one of the chief troubles in the life of the unfortunate air mechanic is to keep the engines from getting choked up with grit, which is sucked in with the air into the carburettor, and they tell me that even at quite high levels the engines manage to consume quite a large quantity of flies, though then they are above the sand level!

## THE MYSTERIOUS HOLES.

Mesopotamian flying is apparently not altogether without its humours, as witness a story of an adventure which occurred a good many months ago. A certain senior officer of the army had been out as passenger in a seaplane to see for himself the position of the enemy. The engine of the seaplane went wrong, and the machine came down on a portion of the river actually behind the Turkish lines, though, fortunately, just where there did not happen to be any Turkish soldiers.

Another aviator, on a landing machine, learning that the seaplane had come down, flew over with a mechanic as passenger, and landed not far from the river bank on a gravelly island. There he disembarked the mechanic, who set to work to put the engine of the seaplane right, and took up the senior officer as passenger on his own machine. As they sped across the gravelly island, a hostile Arab, who had apparently come from the other side of the island on seeing the machine descend, opened fire on them with such firearms as they possessed. Apparently they did the machine no damage for it flew back safely.

On the arrival of the people rushed out to congratulate the passenger on his safe return, and some of them examining the machine pointed out what an astonishingly narrow escape the pilot and passenger had had of being killed, because the low plane of the machine was simply riddled with holes on each side of the body, and even underneath it! Apparently the passenger felt rather pleased with himself about it, till some inquiring aviator discovered that in several cases the holes only went through the lower surface of the plane, and not through the upper surface.

Further investigation discovered the interesting fact that the holes in the lower plane had not been made by bullets, but by small stones thrown up from the gravel by the wheels as the machine was going off, and which, through the somewhat fired wire fabric by the draught of the propeller. Careful examination failed to find a bullet hole at all, and the pilot after consideration came to the conclusion that, after all, the Arabs were very much too far away to have hit the machine, so that what might have been an excellent story of a narrow escape became merely a standing joke for weeks afterwards. It is merely of historical interest to record that the seaplane also returned safely and unharmed. Be it said the humours of flying in Mesopotamia seem considerably less than elsewhere, but that merely reflects the poor credit on the officers and men who have done such good work in that part of the war area. (G. G. Gray.)

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COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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(HONGKONG).

## ENEMY GOODS

## BOMBAY TRADE SUSPICIONS.

Bombay, January 31.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association was held last night at the Commercial Gymkhana, Mr. J. D. Jenkins in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report Mr. H. F. Walton, the retiring master, gave an interesting review of the year. He paid a glowing tribute to the glorious service of the British Navy as well as the Mercantile Marine. Referring to the question of enemy trade he said that they no longer saw enemy goods publicly advertised, and the manufacturers of German and Austrian manufactures to keep their market in Bombay alive through the agency of professedly neutral Aliens had, in most cases, been brought to naught; yet there was still a considerable quantity of goods coming into Bombay apparently through Neutral countries, which were undoubtedly of enemy origin. He asked members of the Association to bring any doubtful or suspicious cases to the notice of the Committee. Referring to the question of trade after the war, he expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution might be arrived at at an early date, certainly before the declaration of peace.

## CALCUTTA'S VIEWS.

Calcutta, January 31st.—Mr. C. F. Hooper, retiring Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, at the annual meeting, said: "Long before hostilities started it was notorious how many of our native industries were being undermined and our country ruined by the monopolistic methods of enemy firms. It is not many years since we were expelling that great man Lord Curzon for defending the oil-fields of Burma from encroachments of the monopolists. May the clock of Lord Curzon descend upon our present rulers and preserve us and our industries from being exploited by our despotic enemies. I do not think it needs a great stretch of imagination to picture men who, not so very long ago, sat on the tables in apparent friendship and who are now phantoms of the Hymn of Hate against us in Germany. It is to such people that

we are to deliver over the trade of India bound body and soul? I say most emphatically, No. I do not suppose for a moment that we can stop our enemies in the present war from trading in India. Possibly it would not be desirable. Trade will flow wherever it has a channel. But one thing I think should be our motto. If they want to trade here let them pay, and pay again. And I wonder if it would be possible to stop monopoly, thus throw down of German trade. There is legislation against it in the United States; cannot something of the sort be introduced into this country? I think it the duty of every Association in India to strengthen the hands of the Government in this most urgent and necessary matter."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES, &amp;c.

Friday, March 2nd.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon, 4.30 p.m. Recruits March of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon and Bulkers and Drummers, 5.30 p.m. Band Practice, 6 p.m.  
Monday, March 5th.—Recruits of all Companies, 4.30 p.m. Examination of Classes I, II, and III at Queen's College, 6 p.m.  
Wednesday, March 7th.—Recruits of all Companies recommended, for passing out. The A.S.T. (II) will take this parade.  
Thursday, March 8th.—Orchestra Practice.  
Friday, March 9th.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.  
SATURDAY.  
Joined.—EC 408 A. Angles, P.O. 467-5. L. Silva.  
Invalided out.—P.C. 703 Eddie. (Sgt.) F. C. James. D.S.P. (R.).

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FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy. "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 1st Mar., at 8 a.m. "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 4th Mar., at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung. These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town. AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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AMOI & SHANGHAI	TANSHUI	Mar. 1, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHUNTIEN	Mar. 1, at 1 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & DALNY	Hingchow	Mar. 1, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Mar. 1, at 4 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKEO MARU, Capt. Takada, Tons 9,600	FRIDAY, 16th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 15th March at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	SHIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 13th March at 11 a.m.
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## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

## STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Leung Chee, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 1st to 7th, 1917.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon	11.15	5.15
Tue	11.15	5.15
Wed	11.15	5.15
Thu	11.15	5.15
Fri	11.15	5.15
Sat	11.15	5.15
Sun	11.15	5.15

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Optimus Stoves,  
Jeyes Fluid,  
Carbott Stationery,  
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,  
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,  
Dunlop Tyres,  
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

## WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

## The Overland China Mail

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Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ..... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ..... 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow ..... 2.00 P.M.

Shatankou, Sha-tin and Sheungshui ..... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Astan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley, ..... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, and Wuchow ..... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao ..... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Kongmoon ..... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Namtau and Samui ..... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamchun ..... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH E.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ..... 7.30 A.M. 8.20 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ..... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping Tung ..... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek K. .... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ..... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kamchuk ..... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung ..... 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## DON'T COUGH

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR



Sample Each Free by Post

With 3-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For sample address postcard to Newbury & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ..... 10 cents.

Half hour ..... 20 "

One hour ..... 30 "

Three hours ..... 50 "

Six hours ..... 70 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ..... 0.80 cents.

Three hours ..... \$1.00

Six hours ..... 1.50

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ..... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ..... 0.25 0.40

One hour ..... 0.30 0.60

Two hours ..... 0.50 0.80

Three hours ..... 0.70 1.00

Six hours ..... 1.00 1.50

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... 1.50 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ..... 5 cents.

Quarter hour ..... 10 "

Half hour ..... 15 "

One hour ..... 20 "

Every Subsequent hour ..... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ..... 5 cents.

Half hour ..... 10 "

One hour ..... 15 "

Every Subsequent hour ..... 15 "

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the ricksha be engaged for the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single ..... 75 cents. 1 hour.

return ..... \$1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—single ..... \$1.20. 2 hours.

return ..... \$1.50. 4 "

Beyond 8th to 12th mile—single ..... \$1.75. 3 "

return ..... \$2.00. 5 "

Beyond 12th to 16th mile—single ..... \$2.25. 3 "

return ..... \$2.50. 5 "

Fares for Journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I. Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Salter's ..... 04 cents.

From Salter's Home to Government Civil Hospital ..... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ..... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course ..... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ..... 19 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ..... 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ..... 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ..... 10 cents.

Half hour ..... 20 "

One hour ..... 30 "

Two hours ..... 35 "

Three ..... 40 "

Four ..... 50 "

Five ..... 60 "

Six ..... 70 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour ..... 25 cents.

Two hours ..... 40 "

Three ..... 50 "

Four ..... 60 "

Five ..... 70 "

Six ..... 80 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.10—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at Vladivostok and over the Philippines. It has increased considerably over the lower Yangtze Valley and slightly over S. China.

The Anticyclone has formed over China. Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.71 inches, against an average of 3.11 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 1st March—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, strong; overcast, drizzle at times.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 28, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
WVstock	5 a.	30.13	6	—	—	—	0 b
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	5 a.	31.38	30	85	NNE	8	o
Wankow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	30.39	34	—	—	—	o
Canton	5 a.	30.24	36	70	W	6	o
Shanghai	5 a.	30.24	36	70	W	6	o
Amoy	5 a.	30.08	52	79	NNE	2	o
Swatow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a.	29.99	55	98	W	4	r
Taipei	5 a.	29.92	57	—	—	—	2 r
Tainan	5 a.	29.87	59	—	—	—	4 b
Toshan	5 a.	29.88	68	—	—	—	4 b
Pescadore	5 a.	29.69	65	—	—	—	4 b
Canton	5 a.	29.94	53	84	SWN	3	o
Hongkong	5 a.	29.85	63	83	W	5	od
Gap Rock	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wachow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	5 a.	29.82	64	98	NNE	4	r
Tourane	5 a.	29.78	70	—	—	—	2 a
C. St. James	5 a.	29.73	73	—	—	—	6 b
Apurri	5 a.	29.80	75	89	S	2	b
Degepan	5 a.	29.75	75	84	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.78	70	91	—	—	0
Legaspi	5 a.	29.78	70	92	NNE	2	b
Tacloban	5 a.	29.74	73	96	—	—	0
Hilo	5 a.	29.75	75	89	W	2	b
Surigao	5 a.	29.72	75	84	SE	1	o
Labuan	5 a.	29.66	77	94	W	4	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 28, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force	Weather	Rain
29.87	29.93	83.30	—	—	—	—
71	62	60	—	—	—	—
80	93	83	—	—	—	—
2	2	2	—	—	—	—
0	0	0	—	—	—	—
0.00	0.00	0.01	—	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 27th—75.

Lowest open air temperature on the 28th—19.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 28, 1917.

extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ..... 0.40

Half hour ..... 0.60

One hour ..... 0.80

Two hours ..... 1.40

Three ..... 1.50

Four ..... 2.40

Five ..... 2.80

Six ..... 3.00

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

## SHARE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Remarks on last year's div.	
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$710 a.	Final of £2-9/- making £2-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of income tax.	61 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$375	\$7 final making \$25 1/2 and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.	61 p.c.
North China	\$25	T. 156	Final div. of 15% making 27 1/2 a/c 1916. Interim of \$30 a/c 1916.	61 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$900	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 and int. of \$3 on account 1915	61 p.c.
Yangtze	\$50	\$235	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 and int. of \$3 on account 1915	61 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire	\$20	\$115	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1914.	61 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$367 1/2	\$27 for 1914	61 p.c.
SHIPPING.				
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$109 a.	\$1 final and \$8 bonus making \$14 a/c 1916-18	114 p.c.
Steamships	\$15	\$19 a.	\$1.25 for 1916	44 p.c.
Indo-China	\$25	\$41 1/2	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916.	6 p.c.
(Preferred)	\$25	\$125 a.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916.	62 p.c.
(Deferred)				
"Shell" Transports	£1	106/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$5	10	\$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	64 p.c.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$1104 b.	\$12 for 1916	104 p.c.
Malacca Sugars	P. 30	\$33	P. 5 for 1916	104 p.c.
MINING.				
Kailans	£1	36/-	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	4 p.c.
Langkat	\$10	T. 19 b. 30 a.	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.c.
Rauba	£1	\$2.40 a.	4/- a/c 1916	4 p.c.
Tromps Mines	£1	\$30/-	4/- a/c 1916	4 p.c.
Ural Caspian	£1	\$24/-	8 % for 1915	4 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharves	\$50	\$83 a. d. a.	6 % for 1916 & bonus \$	4 p.c.
H.K. & Wharves Docks	\$50	\$128 1/2	\$2 1/2 interim a/c 1916	4 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 82 a.	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16	61 p.c.
Hongkong Wharves	T. 100	T. 82 1/2	Tls. 3 for 1916	61 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$107 a.	Final of \$3 making \$8 a/c 1916	61 p.c.
Central Estate	\$100	\$93	\$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$91 b.	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$24 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1915	61 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33	Final \$2-25, making \$5.25 a/c 1916	6 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$73 a.	8 % interim a/c 1916	61 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 60	T. 92	8 % interim a/c 1916	61 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.				
Swire	T. 50	T. 145	Tls. 19 for year ending 31-10-16	104 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50	T. 118 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	6 p.c.
Kuog Yik	T. 10	T. 13 1/2 a.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	104 p.c.
Ngatzeppoo	T. 5	T. 64 a.		104 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Borneo	\$3	\$8 b.	72 cts. for 1916	34 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$5	\$4.55 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	7 p.c.
China-Provident	\$10	\$8.30 a. x. d.	70 cents for 1915	7 p.c.
Try Farms	\$5	\$24 a.	\$3 for year ending 31-7-15	64 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$11.20 a.	60 cents for 1915	64 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1915/1916	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$120 a.	\$2 on a/c 1916	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$22.5	\$1 interim 1916	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	\$7	\$7.20 b.	23 % final a/c 1916 (cents 48 per share)	61 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry		\$10		61 p.c.
Tramways	\$10	\$2.80	7 % for 1915/1916	71 p.c.
do. (new)	\$1	61		71 p.c.
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$24 a.	25 cents for 1915/1916	64 p.c.
Union Waterboats	\$10	\$15 b.	12 1/2 % for 1916	64 p.c.
Waterworks	\$10	\$64 b.	70 cents for 1915	64 p.c.
William Powell	\$7	\$8	50 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.c.
sa—sellers, ca—sales, b.—buyers.				
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